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### Business Notices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND" Buy always Colton Dental Association, originators of Rifrons Oxide or Laughing Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth, their specialty. Over 140,000 operations. See the names on our Scroll.

Office, 19 COOPER INSTITUTE, New-York.

RUPTURE RADICALLY CURED BY DR. MARSH'S beatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved. 40 parts practical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey st. Astor Research THE MOST DESIRABLE LUXURY

THE MOST DESCRIPTION THE MOST DESCRIPTION OF THE MOST TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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By Postal Note, the remitter will please write on the Note.
-Fer THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE."

Postage free in the United States.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. divertisements for publication in The Trisuns, and orders tregular delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the lowing branch offices in New York (1919).

1. 288 West Twenty-third-st., 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. to 3 p. m. to 3 p. m. to 3 p. m. to 10 p. m. to 2 p. m. to 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. to IN OTHER CITIES.
WASHINGTON-1.922 F.st. | LONDON-26 Belford-st., Strand.

# New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 28,

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The English troops began an advance on Teb yesterday. = Emperor William gave a state banquet to the Russian Embassy. - William H. Hunt, United States Minister to Russia, is dead. = The Irish dynamiteurs are watched by the police of Paris. \_\_\_\_ The Minister of State for Korway, on trial under articles of impeachment,

was found guilty.
CONGRESS.—In the Senate bills were favorably reported for the alottment of lands in severalty to Indians on the Umatilla Reservation and for a pub-He building in Augusta, Ga. === Bills were introduced to extend the time for the completion of certain land grant railroads; to incorporate the Yellowstone Park Railroad Company and to grant a pension to the widow of General Judson Kilpatrick. === The House bill repealing the test eath was amended and passed. === The bill for the construction of new steel cruisers for the Navy was further considered. — The pleuro-pneu-monia bil was amended in Committee of the Whole and reported to the House. ==== The Brumm resolation in the Hewitt-O'Donnell matter was reported back to the House from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the committee was discharged from its

further consideration. municipal tangle grows serious. == Opera Company has disbanded. === The Callahan will, making bequests to Catholics in this city, is sustained. \_\_\_ Lieutenant Rhodes,of the cutter Dexter, is agitating to get the Revenue Marine placed on the same basis as the Navy in some re spects. = Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, is dving of Bright's disease.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A conference of State Prison wardens and other officials was begun yesterday. \_\_\_\_ The letters-missive calling the anti-Newman church council were sent out. === The inquest in the case of Salmi Morse was begun. == The opposition to John J. O'Brien caused a good deal of talk. - The contest in the XXIIId District was before the Committee on Contested Seats, === Reed College, for the higher education of women, was incorporated. — The tug boat Glen Island
was sunk by the steamship Cephalonia, two men being drowned. — At the meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners Mayor Edson expressed his impatience at the delay in the work. - Bishop Littlejohn began a commodore Vanderbilt's friend, died. — Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains). 85.32 cents. = Stocks were active only in spots; prices were fluctuating and lower, and the market closed irregular and unsettled.

THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, followed by lower temperature and probably rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 41°; lowest, 34°; average, 38°.

There is no doubt that the present system of maintaining prisoners in county jails leads to serious abuses and extravagance, as set forth in the discussions yesterday of the National Prison Association. Whether or not the centralization of all prison administration in the hands of State officials would effect the necessary reform, is a matter for more serious consideration than has yet been given it. But a change of some kind is certainly desirable.

The proposition to allow a testator to prove his will and his sanity in his lifetime is finding widespread favor. It is a law in Michigan ; it is desired to make it a law in New-York and Mary land. In the Michigan statute and in the Maryland bill the testator is allowed to keep the contents of the documents secret, but in the measure before our Legislature this is not permitted. There is a good deal of force in the argument that if a man is obliged to disclose the contents of his will before it can be proved he will be less apt to dispose of his estate unjustly.

Mayor Edson has good reason for becoming Impatient with the slow progress made in preparing the aqueduct plans. The commission ought not to have been compelled to await the pleasure of the Public Works Department. The effect of this clause in the law was shown in the plan and estimate submitted yesterday for the reservoir at Sodom. The resolution calling for this estimate was passed about seven months ago and it has taken all this time for the Public Works Department to comply with

The agitation last year for the admission of

valled field for a first-class institution of that kind. The full execution and development of the plan depend upon the financial support obtained. There ought to be no difficulty in raising the necessary means to carry out such an excellent undertaking.

The importance of manufactures in increasthe wages of farm laborers, is well indicated in is the only fitting response. \* the report of Mr. J. R Dodge, the statistician of the Agricultural Department. In the manufacturing States farm laborers receive an average of \$458 each per annum, while in the agricultural States the average is \$160. In the former States the average value of farming land is \$47 34 per acre as compared with \$20 81 in States where there s comparatively little manufacturing. The value of farm products is similarly enhanced by the presence of manufactures. This is one of the many proofs that a protective policy pays for the farmer and laborer as well as for the manufacturer. The report also shows the rapid increase in the value of farm stock. There was an increase of 4,000,000 in the number of farm animals

If the State Senate listens to all that the windy counsel of the contumacious witness McDonald has to say, it will unnecessarily waste its time. When a previous Senate undertook to investigate the Public Works Department McDonald persistently kept himself out of the way of the messenger who was armed with a summons. This time he was not so successful, but he endeavors to block the investigation by refusing to answer questions. If his excuse were that to answer would criminate him, he would be within the law; but when he offers no excuse except that the questions are immaterial, his position is indefensible. If a witness is to be the judge of what questions, affecting his connection with the peculiar transactions of the Public Works Department, he may or may not answer, the investigation will necessarily become very limited in its scope. The question at issue affects not only this but all similar inquiries, and it will be well to have it settled.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has acted with commendable promptness in favorably reporting Mr. Clinton's bill to amend the Civil Service Act. There are several defects in the existing law which this bill aims to remove. The proposed amendment requiring the employes of cities to be classified will have an excellent effect, especially in New-York. At present there is an entire absense of systematic or coherent organization of the Civil Service of this city. An aggregate sum is appropriated for the service in each department or bureau, and distributed by the head officer at discretion. The number of clerks and their rates of salary may thus be indefinitely varied, and a lack of uniformity exists between the several offices. The same quality and quantity of service may and does receive in one office twice the compensation given in another, and no clerk has an assurance as to his rate of compensation for any definite period. In the departments of the Federal Government this method of administration under "lump" appropriations was long since abandoned as inconsistent with economy and unjust to the public servants. Its effect in this city is to lead to the most absurd variations in the rates of pay-janitors, for instance, being paid twenty different rates and messengers about fifty rates. A proper classification will correct this injustice.

HAS THE NATION ANY SELF-RESPECT? This Nation has succeeded in getting itself snubbed by quite a number of foreign Powers within the past year or two. Not to speak of the extraordinary Lasker resolution and Bis-DOMESTIC.—Contractor McDonald was arraigned | marck's extraordinary treatment of it, we have efore the Senate yesterday. - The Baltimore | contrived to get just what we had invited from several other Nations, and have manifested such gentleness and meekness under reproof as to create the impression that we quite enjoy being the butt of the family. In our speeches and resolutions, we "go sloshing around," as if entirely ready to fight for our opinions with anybody on any subject, and use language which the other Nations considered civilized do not use unless when they mean to back it up. But afterwards, having been told more or less curtly to mind our own business, we pass over the whole matter as lightly as if what the United States said was not of the least account any way. Possibly our present rulers and lawgivers may enjoy this state of things.

But they should know that it is distasteful

to many of the people. For instance, our Government made sundry representations to Great Britain regarding a murderer who was taken in the act of assassinating a British subject on a British vessel. It was quite appropriate to do this if the United States had any reason to protect that person under such circumstances. And, if there was reason for making any representation whatever in the matter, there was reason for resenting to the utmost the cool and deliberate reply that it was none of our business. But if it really was none of our business-if the criminal, by his open and flagrant violation of British law had clearly deprived the United States of all right to protect him or to have anything to say about him-did we not subject ourselves to merited shame by unwarranted and inexcusable interference? Either the Nation was shamed by its own rulers or it was insulted by Great Britain. If the latter, its rulers ought to have defended its honor. If, by their yielding to the passions and prejudices of a set of inhabitants who boast that they are Irishmen rather than Americans, these rulers subjected the Nation to a merited snubbing, is it not about tune to have different rulers?

Our Congress resolved that the course of Lasker, in hostility to the present Government of Germany, had been wise and patriotic. This opinion we had a right to hold and to express, But we then proceeded officially to thrust that opinion before the Government which Lasker had opposed. Is it good manners to thrust into your neighbor's house your written opinion of the latest controversy between him and his wife? What reason could there be for officially conveying to the German Government our opinion that its opponents were the true patriots, unless to insult it? If in return we are reminded that Germany ought to be supposed to know as much about its own affairs as we do, what is there to be said except that we invited a kicking?

China formally notifies this country that its Government really is not anxious to ship its citizens to our shores, and, though we once stipulated by solemn treaty that they might come if they chose, China does not propose any longer to act under a treaty which we are considered to have broken. The refined courtesy of the language, from a so-called semi-civilized to a so-called civilized Nation

send her sons to this country to study civiliza-

tion, can we wonder? Under present rulers, the United States has been getting the reputation of a noisy, blustering, garrulous schoolboy, pretty much destitute of any sense of responsibility for its utterances. It would be more pleasant to some citizens if the Nation could muster self-respect enough to ing the value of farm lands and products, and restrain it from acts to which a moral kicking

> COPIAH COUNTY SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. The Senate Committee which went to New-Orleans to investigate the Copiah County murder listened to some extraordinary testimony on Tuesday. It was a field day for the Democrats. Their witnesses were marshalled in force, and having a local sentiment behind them to re-echo every reckless utterance, they talked not wisely but too well. When one of them said, "If you should send your biggest man, General Grant, down into our county to organize the negroes, he would be killed at once," the crowd of Democratic sympathizers in the committeeroom applauded. These reckless brutes did not stop to think that that burst of applause would be heard in every part of the Union.

> Rarely, if ever, has such a complete exposure been made of the intolerance which is typical of the Southern Democracy as in this hearing, and of necessity the men were entirely unconscious of the impression they produced upon hearers from the North, where, though politics is bitter and stormy enough, a man's right to his own opinion and his own life is respected. The committee had before them Meade, the editor of the Copiah paper, who led the mob, and was and is chairman of the Democratic committee, and presided at the meeting which adopted the famous resolutions; Hargraves, the sheriff, who should have exercised the powers of the law against the murderers; Dodds, a young lawyer, who sewrote the resolutions before their adoption and others. The "high-toned and ele-gant" citizens of Copiah, as one of the witnesses said they were, were thus officially represented, so to speak, in the matter of the murder of Matthews and others.

> The tone of all these witnesses was the reverse of apologetic. Meade did not "deem it his duty" to make any allusion to the Matthews murder or the outrages. It never "occurred" to him to do so. The mob was made up of "taxpayers" and "good men." He thought it would have been "better" if the resolution warning Matthews not to vote had not been passed-"better for Matthews." He calmly admitted that he approved the resolutions adopted at the meeting after Matthew's murder, and when asked if he approved of the action of the mob also, said that "depended entirely upon circumstances."

> Mr. Dodds gave the committee to understand that it was only through his efforts that the "high-toned and elegant" citizens of Copiah were restrained from electing Wheeler, the murderer of Matthews, to be Mayor, and he even deprecated his being made Marshal, which was the honor finally bestowed upon a man the blood upon whose hands was hardly dry (It is already a matter of history that Wheeler failed of the Democratic nomination for Mayer by only three votes.) Dodds struck out of the resolutions one ordering the Matthews family to leave the county, but suffered the rest to stand, including the following which he thought "unfair,":

Whereas, Certain rumors are current that the relatives f the late J. P. Matthews have threatened the peace of ciety in order to avenge his death, by killing Demo crats and destroying their property; now therefore be it Resolved, By the people of Copiah County in mass-meeting assembled this day at the Court House of said county, that if any person shall be injured, or attempted to be injured, either in person or property in any manner y the said relatives or friends of said J. P. Matthews, that we hereby declare that we will hold his said relatives or friends who participate accountable for the ue, and that we hereby regard them without the pale and protection of the law, and common enemies of society, and that we will visit upon them certain and swift retribution.

We have thought it worth while to reproduc this resolution to show what a leading Copiah County Democrat thought, under the circumstances, to be "unfair." But the policy of complete immunity for Democratic murdererscertain and swift retribution" for the avengers of murder, seems to have suited everybody else, and may be set down as the Democratic code of morals in Copiah County. Mr. Dodds's testimony further showed how correctly the meeting which passed those resolutions represented popular sentiment. One of them warned any persons who attempted to organize the negro race that they would do it at their peril. This witness declared that he approved this "most emphatically," that General Grant would be killed if he should try it, and that they "would have taken human life, if it had been necessary," in order to get rid of the Independents. He would not admit that the resolutions were "disgraceful," but thought it was "bad policy" to pass them.

There is nothing in all this inconsistent with the practices of the Democratic party in the South. The showing need surprise none but those who continually insist that manifestations like these simply illustrate the low tone of Southern civilization without regard to party, in spite of the fact that they are to be seen in one party only.

## A SAGACIOUS APPOINTMENT.

Secretary Chandler is displaying sagacity and energy in organizing the Arctic relief expedition. He is not detailing for this hazardous service officers who are unwilling to go. He is restricting his assignments to volunteers, and in this way is respecting the wishes of the Senate, although that body receded from its position on this question. The officers who have been appointed may be deficient in Arctic experience, but they are men of sound judgment, and have an excellent reputation in the service. The gratifying announcement is now made that Chief Engineer Melville will accompany the expedition. If we interpret this admirable appointment aright, he will be the confidential adviser of the commanding officer. He will be the supervising engineer of the fleet, and will be on board the Thetis, where his advice and judgment can be at the service of Commander Schley. If an emergency arises he can be placed in command of any sledging party that may be sent across the ice from the edge of the pack in Smith Sound to Lady Franklin Bay.

No other officer in the Navy has acquired se varied an experience in the Arctic regions as this hardy and intrepid engineer. He was De Long's most efficient officer during the Jeannette cruise and the retreat to the Lena. In all matters connected with Northern navigation, the equipment of the expedition, and the conditions of ice travel, his judgment will be of the highest value. With so experienced an adviser close at hand, Commander Schley can sail northward with a light heart, assured that everything that is practicable will be done to rescue Lieutenant Greely and his companions. The appointment has been made so judiciously that no jealousy can be aroused between the

junct to Columbia. This city affords an unri- nullify it. If China considers it a mistake to neers of the expedition, and at the same time | judgment and experience will be at the service of the commanding officer. Secretary Chandler deserves credit, not only for the appointment itself, but for the tact displayed in dealing with line and staff.

MR. ROBERTS'S LECTURES.

The course of lectures delivered by the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, at Cornell University, is an important contribution to economic science. The argument in favor of Protection has not been presented in a dogmatic way as a logical and necessary deduction from ingenious theories assumed by book-writers to be of universal application. His conclusions have been based upon the actual experience of nations, and especially of the American people. Of all sciences, political economy is the one which should be taught in a practical, common-sense way, without reference to artificial hypotheses, and the stock phrases of the Manchester school. Mr. Mill, the greatest of Free Trade writers, more than once gave away the whole case, and was forced to admit that experience offered the supreme test of the validity of economic theories. The logic of thought might be on the side of a free exchange of commodities between nations, but the logic of facts might also indicate "that nothing has a greater tendency to produce improvement in any branch of production than its trial under a new set of conditions," "It cannot be expected," he added, "that individuals, at their own cost, should "introduce a new manufacture and bear the burdens of carrying it on until the producers " have been educated up to the line of those "with whom the processes have become tradi-"tional. A protective duty, continued for a reasonable time, will sometimes be the least inconvenient mode in which a country can tax itself for the support for such an experiment." That was a vital concession made to practical experience in opposition to the economic science of the day. The industrial progress of the United States during the last twenty-five years furnishes a mass of positive evidence in support of that concession.

Mr. Roberts appeals constantly to the fundamental facts of economic experience, and leaves the theories to shift for themselves. The abstract of the eighth lecture, printed on another page, illustrates his practical method. He contrasts the condition of manufactures and the working classes in the United States and in Great Britain. He shows that American manufactures in annual product already exceed those of Great Britain by fifty per cent, and that high wages have made labor productive and inventive. He compares current wages in this State and in England and Scotland, indicating that they are seldom less than fifty per cent higher here than there, and are sometimes from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent higher. He also makes a close comparison of prices for commodities and of general living expenses, showing that for three-fourths of the list the figures are in favor of the United States. These tables afford an adequate explanation of the fact that during the last decade over a million emigrants have left the United Kingdom to find profitable work and prosperous homes in this country. The bearing of the argument upon the expediency of Protection is unmistakable. There is no logic, after all, like the logic of facts.

A SUGGESTION TO MR. MORRISON. Your tariff bill, Mr. Morrison, is not what might be called an effulgent success. Your own party friends in Congress are divided in regard to its wants, for while some of them think it will do, others declare that it won't do at all. And the dissenters are gaining in influence and numbers every day.

Next time, Mr. Morrison, you purpose constructing a tariff measure, decline to rely upon your own unaided wisdom. Let the job out to the individual who holds the original receipt for making punch. You will remember that the father of all such as make punch held that for the correct concoction of that beverage one

must employ-A little sugar to make it sweet, A little lemon to make it sour, A little water to make it weak,

A little whisky to give it power." A man that is equal to the difficult task of compounding a tariff punch that will satisfy the palate of the Democratic party has got to have a genius for making mixed drinks. Otherwise he will not be able rightly to apportion the little tariff-for-revenue-only to make it sweet, the little incidental protection to make it sour, the little horizontal reduction to make it weak, and the little free-trade to give it power.

Whose hands are equal to such work? Evidently not the hand of any Democratic statesman whose name is now in the trump of fame or the Congressional Directory. A professional punch-maker, and the champion at that, is needed in this emergency. Hunt him up, Mr. Morrison!

Dr. Crosby, speaking of the liquor traffic, said the other night: " If it is proposed to combine in this matter against good morals, the people will rise in their might to oppose them." We hope they will, but as a matter of fact the combination against good morals has for some time been in operation, and a good many of the people do not appear to have been able to realize the truth.

The prosperity of the coal companies was forcibly illustrated by the annual statement of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, made public on Tuesday, which fully justified the mention previously made by the THE TRIBUNE. It was said some time ago that the net earnings for the year 1883 were over 14 per cent, according to the company's accounts, and the exact ratio appears to be 14.15 per cent. But the company really earned even more than this, if the sum of \$1,072.816 charged to ex pense account was expended for " construction and equipment," as the statement says. Including that sum, the net earnings would be over 18 per cent, but it is probable that a part of the expenditures for equipment, and possibly for construction, was in the nature of renewals. Still, with all possible allowances, the report indicates a great degree of prosperity, both in this company and in the important trade with which it is identified.

That Virginia Democrat who has presented a esolution in the Legislature in favor of a territorial reservation for colored people ought to buy himself trustworthy watch. Evidently he does not know what time it is. He must be laboring under the impression that this is the ninth instead of the nineteenth century.

The bidding for the new Pennsylvania loan, even to the most chronic croakers, must seem an evidence of reviving public confidence. Drexel & Co. are quoted as stating that the bids were four times the amount wanted, and the loan was closed at 98 and nterest. Such bidding for a 412 per cent bond shows not only that there is a great deal of money looking for investment, but that confidence in the well-managed corporations is much stronger than it was a while ago. After the loan was closed, a premium was at once bid for the bonds. The Pennsylvania, it is true, has been a well-managed and successful company. But it is a grave mistake to suppose that there are not many others which deserve and have the confidence of sagacious investors.

that not was a typographical error for now. Dut in view of the perfectly ferocious things that have lately been said about John Kelly, it may occur to The Times that that printer knew more than the Editor:—or was willing to tell more of what he Editor :- or was willing to tell more of what he knew.

The indifference of Congress to the danger which the currency is placed in by the continued coinage of silver is an impeachment either of the compe tency or the public spirit of that body. Every business man in the country sees that if action is not speedily taken we shall be thrown helplessly upon the single silver standard. Yet with a premium on gold already threatened, and a Treasury policy in prospect which must precipitate the disaster, the people's agents at Washington exhibit as much apathy and carelessness as though all this mischief was happening in some distant quarter of the globe, and had nothing to do with them. But if this apathy lasts much longer popular feeling will take to political expression, and then somebody will get

burt, and they will know what hurt them. Controller Chapin evidently does not purpose to injure his future in the Democratic party by any present devotion to Civil Service reform that can be seen with the naked eve. If anybody calls him a second George H. Pendleton it will not be his faultnot if he knows it. The clerks that go out of his office were Republicans, the clerks that take their places are Democrats. Perhaps Mr. Chapin can neceed in serving two masters-serving the reform element in his party in theory and serving the other element in practice. And perhaps not.

The Great Eastern has been purchased by the British Government for use as a coal hulk at Gibraltar. "How have the mighty fallen!" may may well be said of this unlucky vessel. Born out of due time, she has never fulfilled the hopes of her projectors. Her only useful period was when she was employed in laying submarine cables. As a freight and passenger steamer she was a dismal failure. She was too big for any port in Great Britain but Milford Haven. Her career has been punctuated by disasters. She has been tried in a dozen capacities, and has failed in all, and now she is degraded to the humiliating function of a coal hulk. Nor is there yet any probability that the demands of commerce or transportation will ever justify the building of vessels of her size. For not only is the difficulty of finding work for such monsters almost insuperable, but they are objected to on the practical ground that it is always unsafe to put too many eggs in one basket.

Mr. David Dudley Field should not allow his adoration of the work of his own hands to get the better of his judgment. The Tribune was not influenced in the least by hostility to Mr. Field or his Code in making its canvass. It simply desired, so far as practicable, to get at the entiment of the bench and the bar concerning that Code, and if every reply which it received to its overies had been filled with enthusiasm for Mr. Field and all his works, it would not have hesitated to print the facts fully and freely. It never blinks the truth nor shies from it. Its circulars were sent to all the lawyers of New-York and Brookiyn whose names and addresses appeared in the Legal Directory, and to many others in various parts of the State. Any suggestion that an attempt was made to pick out men opposed to the Field Code is

The Buffalo Courier, writing of the electoral com aission-a subject to which it never loses an opportunity to return-declares that the result arrived at was due " to the weakness and wickedness of the nen who constituted a majority of the Electoral Commission." It follows, of course, that the failure of the minority to agree with the majority was due to the minority's strength and goodness. The majority was Republican, the minority was Democratic. It may be proper to add that The Courie is Democratic. Will our contemporary permit a question? What is your custom in Buffalo when two persons agree to leave a dispute to a third? Is it customary for the one who is decided against to devote the rest, residue and remainder of his mundane existence to abusing the referce?

It was interesting to observe how the opponents of the Roosevelt bill in the Assembly professed to be concerned only for the dear People and how dreadfully afraid they were lest the Mayor should become a Casar or a Czar. The People themselves must have felt somewhat bewildered to hear that the Aldermen had no motives in desiring to retain the control of the appointments but a pure regard for the public interests, for certainly this conclusion could never have been reached by a contemplation of the appointments which the Aldermen have insisted upon. The truth, however, would not have been much of a support to the opponents of the bill, and so they were driven to assume a virtue which nobody has ever made the mistake of crediting them with.

## PERSONAL.

James A. Garfield, son of the late President, was ne of the visitors at the Custom House yesterday. Mrs. Astor's condition continued to improve throughout yesterday and strong hopes are enter-tained of her recovery.

Mr. Edwin Booth's new residence in Boston is nearly furnished, in a most artistic style. Mr. T. B. Aldrich's taste has frequently been consuited regarding it.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will preside at the Wendell Phillips memorial meeting in Boston on to-morrow evening, and among the other speakers will be the Rev. Samuel May, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, Colonel T. W. Higginson and the Rev. James Free-man Clarke.

Jay Gould said yesterday that he should probably start on his usual trip to Florida before the end of the week. The precise time of his departure he was unable to fix. His yacht, Atalanta, has been stationed in Charleston harbor during the winter Mr. Gould said that his absence from the city would not probably be longer than ten days. The report that he was about to make a trip over the South-western railroad system is understood to be with-

Senator Riddleberger, the Virginian Readjuster, is a fluent stump speaker, and noted for the ease with which he slips over the strong points scored by his opponents in a personal debate. Upon one occasion, at Winchester, after listening to a masterly presentation of the Democratic issues, the Senator arose and, waving his hand flippantly in the air as if brushing aside a fly, began:—"Fellow-citizens, I can write everything the gentleman has said upon a ten-cent piece, and still have room enough left forthe Lord's Prayer."

"With the instinct of a Liberal, older as a Liberal than Mr. Gladstone," Professor Tyndall writes to The Pall Mall Gazette concerning the Egyptian policy of the Gladstone Ministry that " if driven by pressure from without into what Fichte would call negative good conduct,' they will act: but they will do so without that inherent purpose and resolution which is the sorest need of English states manship at the present time. For more than three years they have been leading their country from disaster to disaster, and this latest shame and scandal which their covardice has inflicted on us brings us by no means to the end of things."

Pierre Michel La Pice de Bergoudy, who died at his home on Lauderdale plantation, St. James parish, near New-Orleans, on February 17, at the age of eighty-seven, was the first planter in Louisana to produce white sugar. He was a leading Creole of the State, but a native of San Domingo, whence his family was driven by a negro insurrection in 1803. He served with distinction in the Orleans battalion under General Jackson and was the last surviving Louisianan who fought at the battle of New-Orleans. He owned seven or eight cotton and sugar plantations in Louisiana and Mississippi. Seven years ago he visited the East Indies in scarch of a sugar cane adapted to this climate, finding it in Java. It has a great reputation now, being in Java. It has a gr known as La Pice cane.

"All the fun that has been made of Mr. Gladstone and his famous 'jam' speech," declares The Whitehall Review, "does not nearly come up to the humor of the actual facts. The Prime Minister is absolutely absorbed in this question of preserve, and it is almost impossible to get him to take an interest women, with the intention of making it an ad
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#### TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

IRVING TO RETURN NEXT YEAR.

Manager Wm. A. McConnell, Haverly's Theatre, Brooklyn.-Mr. Heury Irving will probably return to this country in the spring of 1885-just about one year from now. I have received by telegraph from Mr. Bram Stoker, his manager, at Boston, a request to know if he could have bet your sweet life I promptly answered in the emphatic affirmative. One week only—not two. Give him a return date at any time. But you see when big attractions like Irving come along people say, if the engagement is for two weeks, "Oh! walt until the crowd is over." See? That hurts the first week. It don't so much matter in New-York, but it hurts in other towns, Mr. Irving has undoubtedly made a four or six weeks' engagement for January and February in New-York city. He wont come here during the fall and winter season for a very good reason. It is the Presidential election year, and all through September and October, and even in November and December after election, the political excitement, political meetings, etc., attract men's attention and they don't patronize the theatres much. "Tistrue, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'tis true," but it's a fact. Of course, I would be glad to have frying or Booth or Bernhardt or McCullough as any time, but these artists are too smart to play if they can avoid it in the fall months of a Presidential year. Mr. Irving's idea undoubtedly is to play at home in the London Lyceum during the winter, and come here when it is not "the season" in London. This he can do and not spoil his season at home. There is no question that Mr. Irving has coined money since he came to this country, as Mary Anderson has on the other side; and it would not surprise me to see them repeat the experiment.

CODIFICATION AND ORDERS OF ARREST. A. J. Vanderpoel, lawyer.—I hope that THE TRIBUNE will publish in a pamphlet form its admirable resume of the codification question. It is of permanent interest to all lawyers. I am in favor of the Field Code as it is I do not see how it can cause serious embarrassment, and it certainly offers positive advantages to the legal profession. I have lately been looking into the bases of the order of arrest system at Ludlow Street Jail. They are many and flagrant. I agree with Mr. Stevens in considering the system an engine of op-

THE INDEPENDENT VOTE IN NEW-YORK. J. N. Matthews, Editor Buffulo Express.-The Republean party of New-York has got beyond control or manipulation by a State Committee or by a clique of political managers. Remember 1882. Mr. Folger was personally unexceptionable. Under some circumstances be ould have commanded the full support of the party. But the methods by which he was nominated were fatal to him. The Independents do not want anything themselves. They are not seeking for offices. But they do want the party business transacted in a free, honorable, open manner. They do not want any dark-closet business, and will not submit to it. They want the result of conventions to be clearly the free and best judgment of the majority of the party. The legislation of the party must be transacted with open doors to be satisfactory to the voters. It must be recognized that the Republican party is made up of honest, intempent, independent oters. They are going to exercise their independence from this time forth. Any step taken without recognizing this intention is dangerous to those who take it. That is the situation in New-York, and that is all there is

CHINESE WAYS IN NEW-YORK.

W. S. Charles, Chinese interpreter.—There are in New-York State 5,000 Chinese. Most of them live in this city and make eigars or do laundry work. Mott-st. is their centre. It has a bad reputation, but the wealthiest stores are in that street. Whenever a Chinaman from out of town visits the city he steers for Mott-st. and spends his money in the stores or among the gambling rells and opium joints. There are 500 Chinese here who attend Sunday-schools regularly, and one hundred are church members in good standing. One-quarter of our Chinamen smoke opium and four-fifths of the remainder smoke eigarettes or eigars.

NATIONAL AND CITY POLITICS.

William H. Wickham, ex-Mayor. - I have just returned from Washington. What do I think of National politics! I think both parties have got wet feet and are looking around for dry stockings, so far without much success. An autocratic Mayor 1 That is no new idea. It originated with Fernando Wood. But for consistency's sake give him also the power of removal. He should not be able to embarrass his successor by bad or impolitic appointments. Take Mayor Edson's case, for instance. He may not be his own successor. Next December he has to fill the three most important offices in the city government. He may make a mistake. But his successor will have no remedy. I believe that the Mayor's term of office should be extended three or four years, and after it has expired he should be ineligible for re-election. I maintain, however, that this city, taking one consideration with another, is as honestly governed asany city in the Union, mically. The fee system in itself is all right. If the fees in some of the departments are toe large, reduce them. I do not take stock in prohibiti but I am for high license every time. But the bill should e simple, easily comprehended, and leave no room for evasion or equivocation. There is no good reason why the excise laws should not be administered by the Police Commission. I taink that would secure the end which all good citizens desire-a wise regulation of the liquor

SENATOR EDMUNDS'S CHANCES.

Sheridan Shook .- I regard Senator Edmunds's chances of the Republican nomination for the Presidency as much stronger than others who are more talked about. He stands in the discreet attitude of not desiring to be a caudidate, and as approving President Arthur's Administration without exactly advocating his renomination. In the event of a close contest in the Convention and the abandonment of Mr. Arthur, his strength may be reasonbly expected to go to Senator Edmunds. Arthur is certainly working adroitly and successfully. He will have strength in the Convention, and yet not get the nomination. Blaine is going to have many more dele gates than people expect just yet.

## GENERAL NOTES.

It is hoped that the manufacture of wine vil soon retrieve part of the immense loss which the liminished demand for her shawis has inflicted upon ashmere. An assortment of Cashmere wines and spirits at the Calcutta Exhibition is cordially praised by connoisseurs, to the great satisfaction of Maharajah Runbeet Singh, who has been striving since 1875 to establish this lucrative industry in the Happy Valley.

A committee appointed at the last annual onvention of the Protestant Episcopai Church is making reparations for the celebration on May 22 of the cen unial anniversary of the establishment of an Episcopa diocese in Pennsylvania. The exercises will be held in Cartst Church, Philadelphia, the first church of the de-nomination built in that city. Bishop Stevens will pre-side, and many church dignitaries from all parts of the country are expected to attend the services, which will continue for several days.

A bullfrog's fame as well as a prophet's is magnified in foreign parts. "The Jardin des Plantes," ays the Paris Galignani, "has recently acquired specimens of the enormous from indigenous to North America. These creatures are about the size of a fowl, and are called 'bullfrogs,' and their croaking, according to one of our contemporaries, can be heard for more than three miles away. This will be pleasant for the Partis-aus who reside in the neighborhood of our zoological col-

THE TRIBUNE has received from Mr. George L. Catlin, United States Consul at Stuttgart, an explicit and absolute denial of the charges recently made against him. Mr. Catlin proves conclusively by official decumentary evidence that, in respect to the duel into which an effort was made to draw him, he was the challenged party, and that his challenger was fined by a Stuttgart court; that he was never guilty of the conduct toward his wife which was attributed to him; and that his actions and demeanor in the disagreeable litigation in which an enemy had placed him have warmly commended him to the increased esteem of the people among whom he is officially stationed.

A man walking in the Place des Invalides. Paris, on Sunday, February 10, saw a mad dog rush at a group of children. Ho threw himself upon the beast, and after a hard struggle, in the course of which he was repeatedly bitten, succeeded in throwing it into the eine. In answer to inquiries he afterward gave this short and pathetic account of bioself; "I was born on the 23d of March, 1848; married the 6th of February, 1872; I have three children. My wife has broken my heart, and I am now happy to have within me the poison that will send me to the grave."

It is asserted that in Paris no fewer than 30,000 women carn their living by the manufacture of artificial flowers. The cose is the test of proficiency which the workshops demand, whoever can counterfeit a rose being supposed equal to the imitation of any flower whatever. In this, as in other branches of industry, there is usually a division of labor: the bud, the tolinge and the mounting being done by different persons. At